

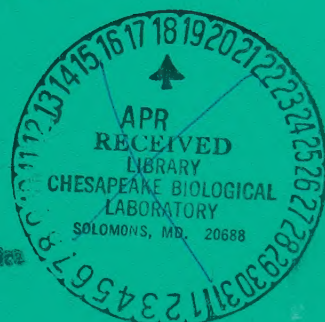
INVESTIGATIONS IN FISH CONTROL

98. History of Acute Toxicity Tests with Fish, 1863-1987

LIBRARY

OCT 20 1992

National Marine Fisheries Service
2570 Gate Street
Honolulu, Hawaii



Investigations in Fish Control, published by the Fish and Wildlife Service, include reports on the results of work at the National Fisheries Research Center at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, and reports of other studies related to fish control and acute toxicity of piscicides. Though each report is regarded as a separate publication, several may be issued under a single cover, for economy. See inside back cover for list of current issues.

Copies of this publication may be obtained from the Publications Unit, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 18th and C Streets, N.W., Mail Stop 1111, Arlington Square Building, Washington, DC 20240, or may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Hunn, Joseph B.

History of acute toxicity tests with fish, 1863-1987 / by Joseph

B. Hunn.

p. cm.—(*Investigations in fish control* ; 98)

Supt. of Docs. no.: I 49.70:98

1. Fishes—Effect of water pollution on—Testing. 2. Water quality bioassay. 3. Toxicity testing. I. Title. II. Series.

SH157.7.I58 no. 98

[SH174]

639.9'77 s—dc19

[597'.2'4]

89-600014

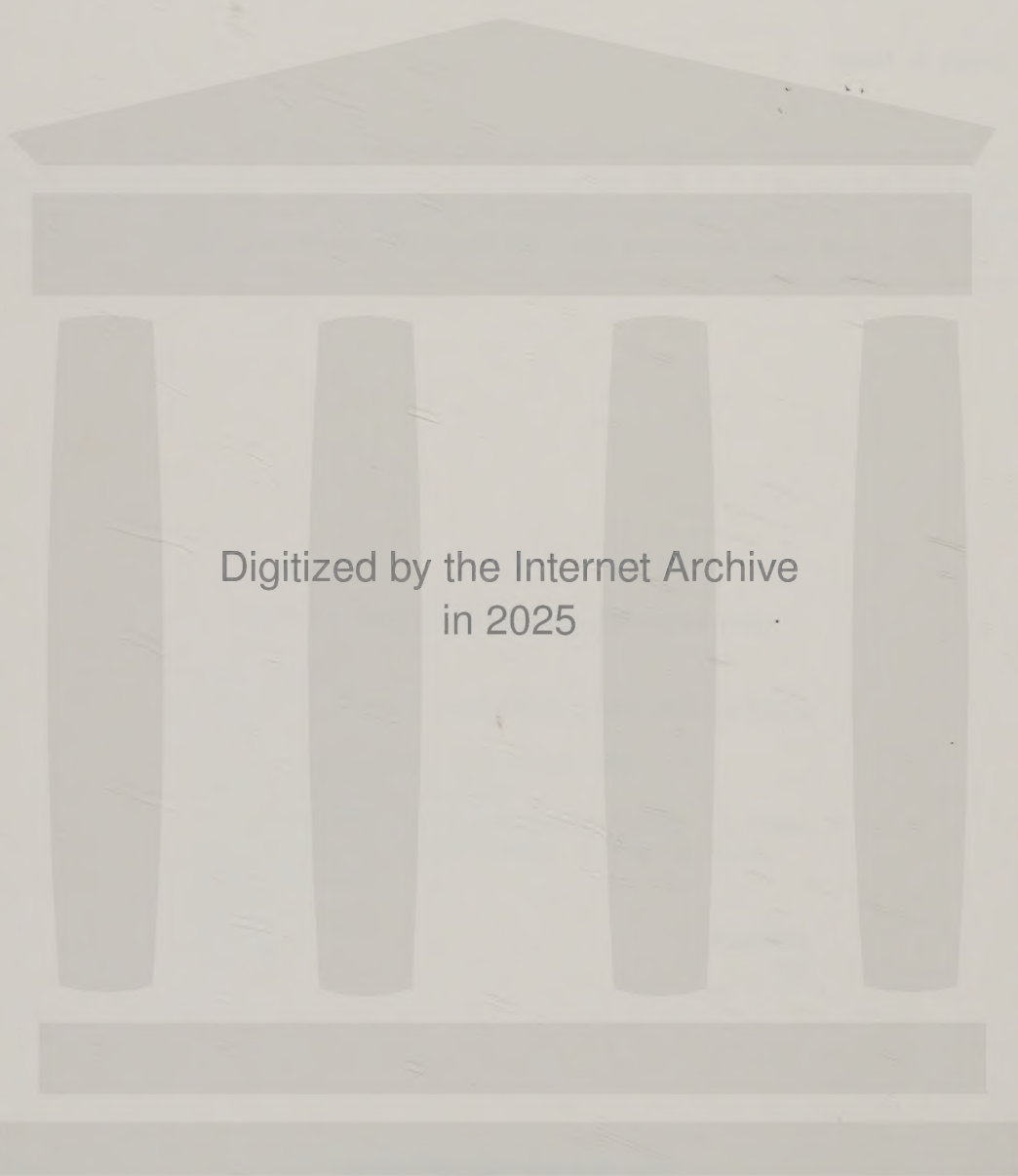
CIP

INVESTIGATIONS IN FISH CONTROL

98. History of Acute Toxicity Tests with Fish, 1863-1987

By Joseph B. Hunn

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Fisheries Research Center—LaCrosse
P.O. Box 818
LaCrosse, Wisconsin 54602



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025

History of Acute Toxicity Tests with Fish, 1863–1987

by

Joseph B. Hunn

*U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Fisheries Contaminant Research Center
Route 2
Columbia, Missouri 65201*

Abstract

Acute toxicity tests with fish were first reported in 1863. Test methodology developed slowly before World War II, during the period when the goldfish (*Carassius auratus*) was the recommended test animal. After the war, considerable effort was made to standardize test methods. A standardized method was published in 1960, refined in 1975, and updated in 1980. The primary use of the static acute toxicity test is to determine the median concentrations of chemicals that are lethal to aquatic organisms. Other applications include establishing the half-life of the biological activity of chemicals, evaluating the toxicity of mixtures of chemicals, and developing quantitative structure-activity relations used in predicting the toxicity of particular groups of chemicals. Data from acute toxicity tests are now required for the registration of chemicals for use in fishery work by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency. Acute toxicity data are also used in ecological risk assessment. Static acute toxicity tests will continue to play an essential role in aquatic toxicology in the foreseeable future.

Although the history of water pollution research was discussed by Hynes (1960), Warren (1971), and Tarzwell (1978), only limited attention has been given to the use of fish in acute toxicity tests. Since little historical background is given in recent texts on aquatic toxicology (Nriagu 1983; Rand and Petrocelli 1985), the present review is intended to be an introduction to toxicity testing or of interest to those seeking background information on acute toxicity tests. Certain persons and events are highlighted because of their importance in the development of test techniques or contributions to the evolution of acute toxicity testing. Toxicity testing with fish is briefly summarized later, in the Table.

Statistical procedures used in evaluating aquatic toxicity tests are not discussed. Statistical approaches used to estimate toxicity in acute tests were given by Brown (1973), Stephan (1977), and Gelber et al. (1985).

In much of the early literature on pollution studies with fish, the term "bioassay" described what is now termed a "toxicity test." These two terms, as defined by Rand and Petrocelli (1985), are now distinct: A bioassay is used

to evaluate the relative potency of a chemical by comparing its effect on a living organism with the effect of a standard preparation (e.g., a reference hormone or toxicant) on the same type of organism; a **toxicity test** is the means used to determine the toxicity of a chemical or other test material.

The Early Years, 1863–1939

Fishes have been used in experiments for nearly 200 years. Early research included studies of experimental embryology and parasitology, genetics, nutrition, renal physiology, endocrinology, and nerve physiology (Nigrelli 1953). One of the first reports of the use of fish in toxicity studies was that of Penny and Adams (1863). Laboratory tests were performed on the effects of chemicals (used in dye-works) to two fishes—a minnow because it was sensitive to "disturbing influences" and the goldfish (*Carassius auratus*) because of its "tenacity for life." Penny and Adams conducted more than 400 ex-

periments with 71 chemicals. Water for testing came from the River Leven, and toxicants were added in the laboratory. Powers (1917) published a monograph proposing the goldfish as a test animal in toxicity studies and introduced the concept of measuring survival time versus concentration of the test chemical. This basic concept is still used in some applications such as time to 50% mortality and lethal threshold concentration (Sprague 1973).

The effect of the mining of lead (Pb) on stream fauna and flora was studied in England during the 1920's. Carpenter (1925) was one of the first investigators to use caged fishes to determine the toxicity of runoff from mine tailings and to conduct laboratory tests with river water to examine the toxicity of Pb to the minnow *Leuciscus phoxinus* and to goldfish. Parallel laboratory studies were also conducted at concentrations similar to those measured in the field (Carpenter 1925). Signs of Pb poisoning, such as increased mucus production and decreased survival time at those Pb concentrations, supported the inference that the mortality observed in the field was due to Pb poisoning. Additional studies with 13 other species of freshwater fishes showed that the exposure of fish to Pb salts in distilled water caused similar signs of intoxication (Carpenter 1930). Carpenter also noted that the introduction of small amounts of hard water into test vessels containing distilled water as the test medium caused erratic results in Pb toxicity tests.

Belding (1927) provided an excellent early critical review of conditions necessary for the use of fish in the successful testing of polluting substances. He identified important variables that concerned the test animal and dilution water. The important test variables related to fish included: individual variation; differences among families or species of fishes; differences in age, size, weight, and vitality; and differences in the environment (water quality, number of fish per container, dissolved oxygen, temperature). Six characteristic signs of poisoning—irritation, inactivity, erratic swimming behavior, oxygen hunger, loss of equilibrium, and increased or decreased respiration rate—were suggested for use in documenting the toxicity of the test substances. Steinmann (1928) was the first to measure both heart rates and respiration rates of fish exposed to chemicals. Interest in relating biochemical and physiological responses to chemical exposure later developed into sophisticated approaches for defining acute toxicity syndromes in fish (McKim et al. 1987).

The first detailed investigation that combined field and laboratory studies on the toxicity of pollutants to fishes was conducted by Ellis (1937). His work was notable for three reasons: (1) he conducted extensive field studies to define water quality characteristics associated with healthy

aquatic communities, including some recommended water quality values such as dissolved oxygen concentration and pH range that remain applicable today; (2) he compiled the known modes of action and toxicity of 114 toxic substances; and (3) he and his colleagues performed many laboratory toxicity tests with goldfish and *Daphnia magna* in soft and hard waters. He also established hazard rankings to fishes (none, possible, moderate, and critical) for 30 common types of municipal and industrial effluents.

Many early investigators used distilled water as the test medium to reduce possible contamination with metals; however, its use was later found to impart an additional osmotic stress to freshwater fishes (Hunn and Allen 1964). In experiments with the threespine stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*), Jones (1938) noted that Pb was far less toxic in hard tap water containing 50 mg/L of calcium than in soft tap water containing only 1 mg/L. Further studies with test waters containing calcium that ranged from 0 to 50 mg/L (as calcium chloride or calcium nitrate) documented the ameliorating effects of calcium on Pb toxicity, which included reductions in respiratory distress and in the accumulation of coagulated mucus. Later studies with goldfish and with mucus from the eel *Anguilla anguilla* showed that excess coagulated mucus was not formed in the presence of sufficient calcium; however, if Pb first interacted with the mucus to cause coagulation, the addition of calcium did not reverse the process, because Pb has a greater affinity than calcium for binding sites on mucus.

Early observations by Carpenter (1930) and Jones (1938) on the effects of hardness or calcium on the toxicity of divalent metals ultimately led to water hardness criteria for certain metals. For example, criteria for cadmium and lead are based on hardness; lower allowable concentrations were suggested for soft water than for hard water (Thurston et al. 1979).

The Middle Years, 1940–1960

A new era in aquatic toxicology in the 1940's started with the advent of organochlorine insecticides (Dunlap 1981). To study problems created by these compounds and other pollutants in fresh water, the U.S. Public Health Service established the Aquatic Biology Section at its laboratory at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1948 (Tarzwell 1978). The next 10 years introduced the era of the "pickle-jar biologist," as the 5-gallon pickle jar became the standard vessel for acute toxicity tests (Fig. 1). Accompanying the expansion of research into pollution problems and the need to establish water quality criteria, two extensive critical

Fig. 1. Making observations during a static acute toxicity test in the widely-used 5-gallon pickle jars of 1940–60 at the Fish Control Laboratory, LaCrosse, Wisconsin. Photo by W. Mauck.



reviews of the toxicity of industrial wastes and their components to fish were published by Doudoroff and Katz (1950, 1953). During this period numerous toxicity studies with freshwater fishes were being conducted at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Laboratory, Leetown, West Virginia (Wood 1953; Hollis and Lennon 1954). More than 4,000 chemicals were screened for their toxicity to six species of fish: brook trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis*; brown trout, *Salmo trutta*; rainbow trout, *S. gairdneri*; bluegill, *Lepomis macrochirus*; yellow perch, *Perca flavescens*; and goldfish.

Another large-scale toxicity testing program began in 1953 at the Hammond Bay Biological Station of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in a search for a selective toxicant to control the sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) in the Great Lakes. The testing of more than 4,000 chemicals led to the discovery of the selective larval lampricide 3-trifluoromethyl-4-nitrophenol (Applegate et al. 1957; Howell et al. 1980).

Soon after World War II, a major element in the development of toxicity testing was a drive to standardize test methods. One early attempt (Hart et al. 1945) was limited in scope and effect because only 300 copies of a manual of suggested procedures were published. After the manual was published, a committee under the leadership of Peter Doudoroff was established by the Committee on Research of the Federation of Sewage and Industrial Wastes Association—now the Water Pollution Control Federation (Doudoroff 1986). This committee gathered materials from many people conducting toxicity studies with fish and aquatic invertebrates (Doudoroff et al. 1951). The report laid the foundation for the acceptance and later publication of standardized test procedures for the first time in the 11th edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* (American Public Health Association et al. 1960).

By the late 1950's, the number of agencies conducting aquatic toxicological research had increased substantially.



Fig. 2. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fish Control Laboratory at the junction of the Black, LaCrosse, and Mississippi rivers was operated in 1959–78, primarily to develop methods for the control of rough fish.

For example, two Fish and Wildlife Service laboratories were established in 1959: the Fish Control Laboratory at LaCrosse, Wisconsin (Fig. 2), under the direction of Robert E. Lennon, and the Fish-Pesticide Laboratory at Denver, Colorado, under the direction of Oliver B. Cope. In 1966, the Fish-Pesticide Laboratory was transferred to Columbia, Missouri. Simultaneously, the capacity of the Biology Section of the U.S. Public Health Service laboratory in Cincinnati to conduct toxicity tests was greatly expanded at the Newtown (Ohio) State Fish Hatchery.

Greatly expanded research facilities and progress in analytical chemistry markedly increased scientists' abilities to detect and measure pollutants and test their toxicity to fish. The development of improved and sophisticated spectrophotometric methods of analysis, including atomic absorption spectroscopy and gas-liquid partition chromatography by A. T. James and A. J. P. Martin (1952, as cited by Etre 1975), enabled investigators to measure test concentrations of chemicals. Although actual concentra-

tions of many chemicals could be measured, numerous studies continued to be conducted in which only calculated (nominal) concentrations were used (Mayer and Ellersieck 1986).

The Recent Years, 1961–1987

Standardization of test procedures in aquatic toxicity testing has been a primary goal of toxicologists in recent years. The Committee on Methods for Toxicity Tests with Aquatic Organisms (1975), represented by the Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and private industry, first recognized the importance of common methods among all researchers involved in aquatic toxicity tests. This committee recommended common species, test temperatures, test waters, and procedures for toxicity tests. Reconstituted test water formulations and pH buffer schedules developed at the Fish

Control Laboratory, LaCrosse, Wisconsin (Marking 1969), were adopted by the committee. The standardization work of this committee was further promoted by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). The work of the 1975 committee was adopted with only format changes by ASTM and published as the standard practice for conducting acute toxicity tests with fishes in 1980. Then, in the 15th (1981) edition of *Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater*, the American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and the Water Pollution Control Federation adopted many of the standards promoted by the 1975 committee, including the use of reconstituted water formulations for standardized tests. Thus, the late 1950's dream of a standardized methodology for acute toxicity tests was fulfilled.

Throughout this period, attempts have been made to better define the biotic and abiotic factors that affect the outcome of toxicity tests. Biotic characteristics include such variables as test species, life stage, nutrition, health of test organisms, and acclimation; abiotic factors include temperature, hardness, alkalinity, and pH (Sprague 1985). Mayer and Ellersieck (1986), in their analysis of more than 4,000 toxicity tests with 410 chemicals (mostly organic pesticides) and 66 species of aquatic animals, found an increase or decrease in LC50 (the concentration estimated to be lethal to 50% of the test organisms after 96 h of exposure) per 10°C change in temperature—similar to that predicted by the Q_{10} concept. However, hardness had little effect on the toxicity of organic chemicals that could not be explained by changes due to pH, even though hardness ions—especially calcium—sometimes greatly influence the toxicity of metals to fish (Hunn 1985; Mance 1987), as first documented by Jones (1938). Although pH affected toxicity in only 20% of the chemicals examined, it caused the greatest average change in toxicity (Mayer and Ellersieck 1986).

Hydrogen ion concentration (pH) influences chemicals in at least three ways. (1) It can change the physical state of the molecule (ionization), which in turn changes its lipid-solubility and thus its bioavailability (Hunn and Allen 1974; Marking 1975). Although changes in lipid-solubility can explain much of the change in toxicity of some chemicals such as 3-trifluoromethyl-4-nitrophenol (Marking and Olson 1975), the uptake and toxicity of ionized molecules have not been fully determined and the mechanism of uptake remains speculative (Allen and Hunn 1986). (2) The pH can influence the rate of degradation (hydrolysis) of the chemical (Mayer and Ellersieck 1986). (3) The pH also affects metal speciation as well as other

salts in solution that may determine bioavailability of the metal. Statistical models such as REDEQL-EPAK can be used to estimate the amounts of various species of metal in a particular test water, thus improving the interpretation of toxicity data (Palawski et al. 1985).

Acute toxicity tests can be used for a variety of purposes, one of which is the estimation of the half-life of biological activity of a toxicant (Marking 1972; Marking and Dawson 1972). Two approaches were outlined, one calling for the use of only one species of fish and aged solutions and the other involving aged solutions and several species of fish, each with different sensitivities to the toxic chemical (Marking 1972). The resulting LC50 data can be used to estimate the half-life of biological activity or to calculate a deactivation index. A deactivation index greater than 1.0 indicates loss of biological activity, and an index of less than 1.0 indicates an increase in toxicity of the aged solution over time.

Another application of acute toxicity tests is in on-site toxicity assessment. For example, on-site tests have been used in sea lamprey control in the Great Lakes basin (Howell and Marquette 1962) to establish concentrations of fish toxicants for use in fish control (Burress 1975), to measure the toxicity of effluents (Norberg and Mount 1985), and to monitor water quality (Hall et al. 1985; Susan E. Finger, personal communication). Most tests involve static or static-renewal exposure systems but a few use a flow-through arrangement (Fig. 3).

The acute toxicity of sediments can be assessed by using a liquid phase elutriate test or solid phase tests in which fish are exposed directly to the sediment and water or to water flowing over the sediment, in a modified static test system based on the technique of Fremling (1975). The elutriate or liquid phase testing has shown little promise in defining the toxicity of sediments (Dillon and Gibson 1986). Marking et al. (1984) tested suspended sediments against fish to define the potential toxicity of sediments suspended by commercial boat traffic on the Upper Mississippi River system. Prater and Anderson (1977) used the modified Fremling (1975) assay system to assess the 96-h toxicity of harbor sediments. A further modification of this system was discussed by LeBlanc and Surprenant (1985) in an assessment of toxicity of contaminated freshwater sediments. Sediment toxicity testing remains a subject of active research on the development of methods and the standardization of test protocols.

In the last 15 years, interest has grown in assessing the toxicity of mixtures of chemicals to fish. Marking and Dawson (1975) published a method of assessing the toxicity of mixtures of chemicals by using an additivity index in which additive values were represented by zero,



Fig. 3. Chemist evaluating the toxicity of river water to larval striped bass using an on-site flow-through toxicity test system.
Photo by P. Winger.

greater than additive values by positive numbers, and less than additive values by negative numbers. The method for assessing additive toxicity of chemical mixtures was further defined by Marking (1977, 1985). Könemann (1981) proposed the use of a mixture toxicity index. This scale for measuring the toxicity of mixtures fulfills two requisites he outlined: (1) the scale should give, independently from the number of compounds in the mixture and the ratio between the concentrations, constant values for two reference points—no addition (zero), and concentration addition (1.0); and (2) it should have a logarithmic form because of the log-normal distribution

of LC50's. Könemann (1981) proposed the use of the mixture toxicity index for mixtures of two or more chemicals. Broderius and Kahl (1985) demonstrated concentration additive, acute joint toxicity for 27 organic chemicals from 7 different classes, using mixtures of as many as 21 chemicals. Their results are consistent with those of other investigators and suggest that numerous industrial chemicals are likely to kill fish through a similar narcosis type of toxic action.

Also during the last 15 years, data generated from acute toxicity tests have been increasingly used to develop quantitative structure-activity relations (QSAR's) in an effort

to predict the toxicity of pollutants (chemicals) from their physiochemical properties (Lipnick et al. 1985; Hermens 1986; Kaiser 1987). Hermens (1986) suggested that QSAR's will eventually replace range-finding tests and will be used for several other purposes: to set priorities for testing existing compounds, to predict the aquatic toxicity of pesticide products during their development, to classify large numbers of compounds into a limited number of groups, and to estimate the joint toxicity of mixtures.

Data from acute tests are also used to register the uses of various chemicals for fisheries work by the Food and

Drug Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency (Meyer and Schnick 1980). The conduct of some acute aquatic toxicity tests now falls under the Good Laboratory Practice Standards (GLPS; Federal Register 1987). The GLPS also apply to studies conducted for the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and Toxic Substances Control Act. In addition, the use of acute toxicity data plays an integral role in ecological risk assessment procedures (Urban and Cook 1986). Static acute toxicity tests will thus continue to play an essential but limited role in aquatic toxicology in the future.

Table. *Fish toxicity testing (1863–1987): a brief review (year, investigators, significant event, and reference).*

1863	C. Penny and C. Adams	First recorded toxicity tests with fish. More than 400 tests with 71 chemicals in river water and test solutions. (Jones 1964)
1917	E. B. Powers	Recommended the goldfish as a test animal and introduced the concept of measuring survival time versus concentration. (Powers 1917)
1919–30	K. E. Carpenter	Used caged fishes to document toxicity of runoff from lead and zinc mine tailings. In studies with 13 species of freshwater fishes, showed that exposure of fish to lead salts in distilled water resulted in similar symptoms of intoxication. (Carpenter 1930)
1927	D. L. Belding	First published critical analyses of conditions necessary for successful testing of polluting substances against fish. (Belding 1927)
1928	P. Steinmann	First recordings of respiration and heart rate of trout exposed to toxic concentrations of chemicals. (Steinmann 1928)
1937	M. M. Ellis	Classic paper on "Detection and measurement of stream pollution" brought together most of knowledge on mode of action of toxicants. Also includes extensive laboratory toxicity tests with goldfish and <i>Daphnia magna</i> . (Ellis 1937)
1938	J. R. E. Jones	Documented the negative effect of calcium on the toxicity of lead and zinc to the stickleback (<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i>) in soft water. (Jones 1938)
1942		Introduction of DDT as an "ideal" insecticide. (Dunlap 1981)
1948	C. M. Tarzwell	U.S. Public Health Service established Biology Section in Cincinnati, Ohio, laboratory to study water pollution problems. (C. M. Tarzwell, personal communication, 1985)
1950	P. Doudoroff and M. Katz	Critical review of literature on the toxicity of industrial wastes and their components to fish. Parts I and II (Doudoroff and Katz 1950, 1953)

Table. *Continued.*

1951	P. Doudoroff and committee members Development of standardized criteria for acute toxicity tests began in earnest and culminated in the 1970's with the acceptance of standardized testing criteria. (Doudoroff et al. 1951; P. Doudoroff, personal communication, 1986)
1952-54	E. M. Wood, E. Hollis, and R. E. Lennon Publication of the largest data set on the toxicity of chemicals to freshwater fish to that time. More than 4,000 chemicals were screened against six species of fish. (Wood 1953; Hollis and Lennon 1954)
1952	A. T. James and A. J. P. Martin Established gas-liquid partition chromatography as an analytical technique. (Ettre 1975)
1953	V. C. Applegate and coworkers The screening of chemicals for use in the control of the sea lamprey in the Great Lakes drainage began in 1953 at the Hammond Bay Biological Station. More than 4,000 chemicals were tested before the discovery of the selective lamprey larvicide, 3-trifluoromethyl-4-nitrophenol. (Applegate et al. 1957; Howell et al. 1980)
1959	R. E. Lennon Opening of the Fish Control Laboratory in LaCrosse, Wisconsin, to investigate physical, chemical and biological methods for the control of nuisance fishes. (R. E. Lennon, personal communication, 1985)
1959	O. B. Cope Establishment of the Fish-Pesticide Research Laboratory at Denver, Colorado. (O. B. Cope, personal communication, 1985)
1960	C. M. Tarzwell and coworkers The capacity of the Biology Section of the U.S. Public Health Service Laboratory to do toxicity testing with fish greatly expanded at the Newtown (Ohio) State Fish Hatchery. (Tarzwell 1978)
1960	Standard Bioassay Methods Committee Publication of "Bioassay methods for the evaluation of acute toxicity of industrial wastes and other substances to fish" in the 11th edition of <i>Standard Methods</i> . (American Public Health Association et al. 1960)
1975	Eleven-member committee Publication of <i>Methods for Acute Toxicity Tests with Fish, Macroinvertebrates, and Amphibians</i> . (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1975)
1980	Subcommittee E 35.23 on Safety of Aquatic Organisms Approval and publication of <i>Standard Practice for Conducting Acute Toxicity Tests with Fishes, Macroinvertebrates, and Amphibians</i> . (American Society for Testing and Materials 1980)

Acknowledgments

I thank P. Doudoroff, R. E. Lennon, and C. M. Tarzwell for contributing to this review.

References

- Allen, J. L., and J. B. Hunn. 1986. Fate and distribution studies of some drugs used in aquaculture. *Vet. Hum. Toxicol.* 28(Suppl.):1:21-24.
- American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Pollution Control Federation. 1960. Standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater. 11th ed. American Public Health Association, New York. 626 pp.
- American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Pollution Control Federation. 1981. Standard methods for examination of water and wastewater. 15th ed. American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C. 1134 pp.
- American Society for Testing and Materials. 1980. Standard practice for conducting acute toxicity tests with fishes, macro-

- invertebrates, and amphibians. E729-80. American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Pa. 25 pp.
- Applegate, V. C., J. H. Howell, A. E. Hall, Jr., and M. A. Smith. 1957. Toxicity of 4,346 chemicals to larval lampreys and fishes. U.S. Fish Wildl. Serv., Spec. Sci. Rep.—Fish. 207. 157 pp.
- Belding, D. L. 1927. Toxicity experiments with fish in reference to trade waste pollution. Trans. Am. Fish. Soc. 57:100-119.
- Broderius, S., and M. Kahl. 1985. Acute toxicity of organic chemical mixtures to the fathead minnow. Aquat. Toxicol. 6:307-322.
- Brown, V. M. 1973. Concepts and outlook in testing the toxicity of substances to fish. Pages 73-95 in G. E. Glass, ed. Bioassay techniques and environmental chemistry. Ann Arbor Science Publishers Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich.
- Burruss, R. M. 1975. Development and evaluation of on-site toxicity test procedures for fishery investigations. U.S. Fish Wildl. Serv., Invest. Fish Control 68. 8 pp.
- Carpenter, K. E. 1925. On the biological factor involved in the destruction of river-fisheries by pollution due to lead mining. Ann. Appl. Biol. 12:1-13.
- Carpenter, K. E. 1930. Further reaches on the action of metallic salts on fishes. J. Exp. Zool. 56:407-422.
- Committee on Methods for Toxicity Tests with Aquatic Organisms. 1975. Methods for acute toxicity tests with fish, macroinvertebrates, and amphibians. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Ecological Research Series, EPA-660/3-75-009. 61 pp.
- Dillon, T. M., and A. B. Gibson. 1986. Bioassessment methodologies for the regulatory testing of freshwater dredged material; proceedings of a workshop. Miscellaneous paper EL-86-6. U.S. Army Engineers Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss.
- Doudoroff, P., and M. Katz. 1950. Critical review of literature on the toxicity of industrial wastes and their components to fish. I. Alkalies, acids, and inorganic gasses. Sewage Ind. Wastes 22:1432-1458.
- Doudoroff, P., and M. Katz. 1953. Critical review of literature on the toxicity of industrial wastes and their components to fish. II. The metals, as salts. Sewage Ind. Wastes 25:802-839.
- Doudoroff, P., B. G. Anderson, G. E. Burdick, P. S. Galtsoff, W. B. Hart, R. Patrick, E. R. Strong, E. W. Surber, and W. M. Van Horn. 1951. Bioassay methods for the evaluation of acute toxicity of industrial wastes to fish. Sewage Ind. Wastes 23:1380-1397.
- Dunlap, T. R. 1981. DDT scientists, citizens, and public policy. Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J. 318 pp.
- Ellis, M. M. 1937. Detection and measurement of stream pollution. Bull. U.S. Bur. Fish. 48:365-437.
- Ettre, L. S. 1975. The development of gas chromatography. J. Chromatogr. 112:1-26.
- Federal Register. 1987. Good laboratory practice standards. 40 CFR Parts 160 and 792, Vol. 52, No. 248:48920-48946.
- Fremling, C. R. 1975. Acute toxicity of the lampricide 3-trifluoromethyl-4-nitrophenol (TFM) to nymphs of mayflies (*Hexagenia* sp.). U.S. Fish Wildl. Serv., Invest. Fish Control 58. 8 pp.
- Gelber, R. D., T. Lavin, C. R. Mehta, and D. A. Schoenfeld. 1985. Statistical analysis. Pages 110-123 in G. M. Rand and S. R. Petrocelli, eds. Fundamentals of aquatic toxicology. Hemisphere Publishing Corp., New York.
- Hall, L. W., Jr., A. E. Pinkney, L. O. Horseman, and S. E. Finger. 1985. Mortality of striped bass larvae in relation to contaminants and water quality in a Chesapeake Bay tributary. Trans. Am. Fish. Soc. 114:861-868.
- Hart, W. B., P. Doudoroff, and J. Greenbank. 1945. The evaluation of the toxicity of industrial wastes, chemicals and other substances to freshwater fishes. Waste Control Laboratory, The Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, Pa. 332 pp.
- Hermens, J. L. M. 1986. Quantitative structure-activity relationships in aquatic toxicology. Pestic. Sci. 17:287-296.
- Hollis, E. H., and R. E. Lennon. 1954. The toxicity of 1,085 chemicals to fish. Fish Toxicity Project Report No. 2. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kearneysville, W. Va. 66 pp. (Reprinted 1981, U.S. Environ. Protect. Agency, Off. Toxic Subst., EPA 560/6-87-002, Part 2.)
- Howell, J. H., J. J. Lech, and J. L. Allen. 1980. Development of sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) larvicides. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 37:2103-2107.
- Howell, J. H., and W. M. Marquette. 1962. Use of mobile bioassay equipment in the chemical control of sea lamprey. U.S. Fish Wildl. Serv., Spec. Sci. Rep.—Fish. 418. 9 pp.
- Hunn, J. B., and J. L. Allen. 1974. Movement of drugs across the gills of fishes. Pages 47-55 in H. W. Elliott, R. Okun, and R. George, eds. Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. 14, Annual Reviews, Palo Alto, Calif.
- Hunn, J. B. 1985. Role of calcium in gill function in freshwater fishes. Comp. Biochem. Physiol. 82A:543-547.
- Hynes, H. B. N. 1960. The biology of polluted waters. University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Canada. 202 pp.
- James, A. T., and A. J. P. Martin. 1952. The separation and micro-estimation of volatile fatty acids from formic acid to dodecanoic acid. Biochem. J. 50:679-690.
- Jones, J. R. E. 1938. The relative toxicity of salts of lead, zinc and copper to the stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus* L.) and the effect of calcium on the toxicity of lead and zinc salts. J. Exp. Biol. 15:394-407.
- Jones, J. R. E. 1964. Fish and river pollution. Butterworth and Co., London, England. 203 pp.
- Kaiser, D. L. E., editor. 1987. QSAR in environmental toxicology—II. Second international workshop on QSAR in environmental toxicology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 9-13 June 1986. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht, Holland. 465 pp.
- Könemann, H. 1981. Fish toxicity tests with mixtures of more than two chemicals: a proposal for a quantitative approach and experimental results. Toxicology 19:229-238.
- Lipnick, R. L., C. K. Bickings, D. E. Johnson, and D. A. Eastmood. 1985. Comparison of QSAR predictions with fish toxicity screening data for 110 phenols. Pages 158-176 in R. C. Bahner and D. J. Hansen, eds. Aquatic toxicology and hazard assessment: ASTM STP 891, American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Mance, G. 1987. Pollution threat of heavy metals in aquatic environments. In K. Mellanby, ed. Pollution monitoring series. Elsevier Applied Science Publishers, Essex, England. 372 pp.
- Marking, L. L. 1969. Toxicological assays with fish. Proc. Annu. Conf. Bull. Wildl. Dis. Assoc. 5:291-294.
- Marking, L. L. 1972. Methods of estimating the half-life of biological activity of toxic chemicals in water. U.S. Fish Wildl. Serv., Invest. Fish Control 46. 9 pp.

- Marking, L. L. 1975. Effects of pH on toxicity of antimycin to fish. *J. Fish. Res. Board Can.* 32:769-773.
- Marking, L. L. 1977. Method for assessing additive toxicity of chemical mixtures. Pages 99-108 in F. L. Mayer and J. L. Hamelink, eds. *Aquatic toxicology and hazard assessment: ASTM STP 634*, American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Marking, L. L. 1985. Toxicity of chemical mixtures. Pages 164-176 in G. M. Rand and S. R. Petrocelli, eds. *Fundamentals of aquatic toxicology*. Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, New York.
- Marking, L. L., T. D. Bills, and V. K. Dawson. 1984. Evaluation of the acute effects of suspended sediment on fish in laboratory exposures. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Fishery Research Laboratory, LaCrosse, Wis. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Rock Island District, Rock Island, Ill. 61 pp.
- Marking, L. L., and V. K. Dawson. 1972. The half-life of biological activity of antimycin by fish bioassay. *Trans. Am. Fish. Soc.* 101:100-105.
- Marking, L. L., and V. K. Dawson. 1975. Method for assessment of toxicity or efficiency of mixtures of chemicals. U.S. Fish Wildl. Serv., Invest. Fish Control 67. 7 pp.
- Marking, L. L., and L. E. Olson. 1975. Toxicity of the lampricide 3-trifluoromethyl-4-nitrophenol (TFM) to nontarget fish in static tests. U.S. Fish Wildl. Serv., Invest. Fish Control 60. 27 pp.
- Mayer, F. L., Jr., and M. R. Ellersieck. 1986. Manual of acute toxicity: interpretation and data base for 410 chemicals and 66 species of freshwater animals. U.S. Fish Wildl. Serv., Resour. Publ. 160. 579 pp.
- Meyer, F. P., and R. A. Schnick. 1980. Potential problems in the registration of sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) control agents. *Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* 37:2093-2102.
- McKim, J. M., S. P. Bradbury, and G. J. Niemi. 1987. Fish acute toxicity syndromes and their use in QSAR approach to hazard assessment. *Environ. Health Perspect.* 71:171-186.
- Nigrelli, R. F. 1953. The fish in biological research. *Trans. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 15:183-186.
- Norberg, T. J., and D. I. Mount. 1985. A new fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) subchronic toxicity test. *Environ. Toxicol. Chem.* 4:711-718.
- Nriagu, J. L., editor. 1983. *Aquatic toxicology*. John Wiley & Sons, New York. 525 pp.
- Palawski, D., J. B. Hunn, and F. J. Dwyer. 1985. Sensitivity of young striped bass to organic and inorganic contaminants in fresh and saline waters. *Trans. Am. Fish. Soc.* 114:748-753.
- Penny, C., and C. Adams. 1863. Fourth report, Royal Commission on Pollution of Rivers in Scotland. Vol. 2. Evidence. Pages 377-391, London (in Jones 1964).
- Powers, E. B. 1917. The goldfish (*Carassius carassius*) as a test animal in the study of toxicity. *Ill. Biol. Monogr.* 4:7-73.
- Prater, B. L., and M. A. Anderson. 1977. A 96-hour sediment bioassay of Duluth and Superior harbor basins (Minnesota) using *Hexagenia limbata*, *Asellus communis*, *Daphnia magna*, and *Pimephales promelas* as test organisms. *Bull. Environ. Contam. Toxicol.* 18:159-169.
- Rand, G. M., and S. R. Petrocelli, editors. 1985. *Fundamentals of aquatic toxicology*. Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, New York. 666 pp.
- Sprague, J. B. 1973. The ABC's of pollutant bioassay using fish. Pages 6-23 in J. Cairns, Jr., and K. L. Dickson, eds. *Biological methods for the assessment of water quality*. ASTM Spec. Tech. Publ. 528, American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Sprague, J. B. 1985. Factors that modify toxicity. Pages 124-163 in G. M. Rand and S. R. Petrocelli, eds. *Fundamentals of aquatic toxicology*. Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, New York.
- Steinmann, P. 1928. *Toxikologie der Fische*. Pages 289-342 in *Handbuch der Binnenfischerei Mitteleuropas*. Vol. 6. E. Schweizerbartsche Verlagsbuchhandlung (Erwin Nägele), Stuttgart, Germany.
- Stephan, C. E. 1977. Methods for calculating an LC50. Pages 65-84 in F. L. Mayer and J. L. Hamelink, eds. *Aquatic toxicology and hazard evaluation: ASTM STP 634*, American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Tarzwel, C. M. 1978. A brief history of water pollution research in United States. Pages 11-31 in D. I. Mount, ed. *Proceedings of the first USA-USSR symposium on the effects of pollutants upon aquatic ecosystems*, Sect. 1, Vol. 1, 21-23 October 1975, Duluth, Minn. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Duluth, Minn.
- Thurston, R. V., R. C. Russo, C. M. Fetterolf, Jr., T. A. Edsall, and Y. M. Barber, Jr. 1979. A review of the EPA Red Book: quality criteria for water. Water Quality Section, American Fisheries Society, Bethesda, Md. 313 pp.
- Urban, D. J., and N. J. Cook. 1986. Ecological risk assessment. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Pesticide Programs, Washington, D.C. EPA 540/9-85-001. 96 pp.
- Warren, C. E. 1971. *Biology and water pollution control*. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, Pa. 434 pp.
- Wood, E. M. 1953. The toxicity of 3,400 chemicals to fish. Fish Toxicity Project Report No. 1, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kearneysville, West Virginia. 198 pp. (Reprinted 1987, U.S. Environ. Protect. Agency, Off. Toxic Subst., EPA 560/6-87-002, Part 1.)

Hunn, Joseph B. 1989. *History of Acute Toxicity Tests with Fish, 1863-1987*. U.S. Fish Wildl. Serv., Invest. Fish Control 98. 10 pp.

Acute toxicity tests with fish were first reported in 1863. Test methodology developed slowly before World War II but after the war, considerable effort was made to standardize test methods. A standardized method was published in 1960, refined in 1975, and updated in 1980. The primary use of the static acute toxicity test is to determine the median concentrations of chemicals that are lethal to aquatic organisms. Static acute toxicity tests will continue to play an essential role in aquatic toxicology in the foreseeable future.

Key words: Acute toxicity, static tests, fish, history.

Hunn, Joseph B. 1989. *History of Acute Toxicity Tests with Fish, 1863-1987*. U.S. Fish Wildl. Serv., Invest. Fish Control 98. 10 pp.

Acute toxicity tests with fish were first reported in 1863. Test methodology developed slowly before World War II but after the war, considerable effort was made to standardize test methods. A standardized method was published in 1960, refined in 1975, and updated in 1980. The primary use of the static acute toxicity test is to determine the median concentrations of chemicals that are lethal to aquatic organisms. Static acute toxicity tests will continue to play an essential role in aquatic toxicology in the foreseeable future.

Key words: Acute toxicity, static tests, fish, history.

Hunn, Joseph B. 1989. *History of Acute Toxicity Tests with Fish, 1863-1987*. U.S. Fish Wildl. Serv., Invest. Fish Control 98. 10 pp.

Acute toxicity tests with fish were first reported in 1863. Test methodology developed slowly before World War II but after the war, considerable effort was made to standardize test methods. A standardized method was published in 1960, refined in 1975, and updated in 1980. The primary use of the static acute toxicity test is to determine the median concentrations of chemicals that are lethal to aquatic organisms. Static acute toxicity tests will continue to play an essential role in aquatic toxicology in the foreseeable future.

Key words: Acute toxicity, static tests, fish, history.

Hunn, Joseph B. 1989. *History of Acute Toxicity Tests with Fish, 1863-1987*. U.S. Fish Wildl. Serv., Invest. Fish Control 98. 10 pp.

Acute toxicity tests with fish were first reported in 1863. Test methodology developed slowly before World War II but after the war, considerable effort was made to standardize test methods. A standardized method was published in 1960, refined in 1975, and updated in 1980. The primary use of the static acute toxicity test is to determine the median concentrations of chemicals that are lethal to aquatic organisms. Static acute toxicity tests will continue to play an essential role in aquatic toxicology in the foreseeable future.

Key words: Acute toxicity, static tests, fish, history.

(Reports 87 through 89 are in one cover.)

87. Ethyl-*p*-aminobenzoate (Benzocaine): Efficacy as an Anesthetic for Five Species of Freshwater Fish, by V. K. Dawson and P. A. Gilderhus. 1979. 5 pp.
88. Influences of Selected Environmental Factors on the Activity of a Prospective Fish Toxicant, 2-(Digeranyl-amino)-ethanol, in Laboratory Tests, by C. A. Launer and T. D. Bills. 1979. 4 pp.
89. Toxicities of the Lampricides 3-Trifluoromethyl-4-nitrophenol (TFM) and the 2-Aminoethanol Salt of 2',5-Dichloro-4'-nitrosalicylanilide (Bayer 73) to Four Bird Species, by R. H. Hudson. 1979. 5 pp.

(Reports 90 and 91 are in one cover.)

90. Accumulation and Loss of 2',5-Dichloro-4'-nitrosalicylanilide (Bayer 73) by Fish: Laboratory Studies, by V. K. Dawson, J. B. Sills, and Charles W. Lunning. 1982. 5 pp.
91. Effects of Synergized Rotenone on Nontarget Organisms in Ponds, by R. M. Burress. 1982. 7 pp.

(Reports 92 through 94 are in one cover.)

92. Acute and Chronic Toxicity of Rotenone to *Daphnia magna*, by J. J. Rach, T. D. Bills, and L. L. Marking. 1988. 5 pp.
93. Toxicity of Rotenone to Developing Rainbow Trout, by T. D. Bills, J. J. Rach, and L. L. Marking. 1988. 3 pp.
94. Oral Toxicity of Rotenone to Mammals, by L. L. Marking. 1988. 5 pp.

95. Deposition and Persistence of Rotenone in Shallow Ponds During Cold and Warm Seasons, by P. A. Gilderhus, V. K. Dawson, and J. L. Allen. 1988. 7 pp.

(Reports 96 and 97 are in one cover.)

96. Effects of Environmental Factors on the Toxicity of Chloramine-T to Fish, by T. D. Bills, L. L. Marking, V. K. Dawson, and J. J. Rach. 1988. 6 pp.
97. Effects of Organic Matter and Loading Rates of Fish on the Toxicity of Chloramine-T, by T. D. Bills, L. L. Marking, V. K. Dawson, and G. E. Howe. 1988. 4 pp.

TAKE PRIDE *in America*



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE



As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.